

Entered at the Postoffice at Marlinton, W. Va., as second class matter.

CALVIN W. PRICE, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 30, 1920

FOR PRESIDENT FOR GOVERNOR



JAMES M. COX ARTHUR B. KOONTZ

Standing squarely for clean politics, the Democratic party in West Virginia does not propose to raise or attempt to raise a big fund of money for the campaign in this election.

There are, however, certain legitimate expenses, for publicity, organization and traveling expenses of speakers brought in from outside the state, which must be met.

Large subscriptions are not being sought, but it is the desire of the State Committee to secure donations of one to fifty dollars from as many Democratic voters as possible who agree that the cause this year demands his or her loyalty in that way.

Please get your name in the list below at once.

For President
JAMES M. COX
Ohio

For Vice President
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
New York

For Congress (6th District)
W. E. WILSON
Charleston

For Governor
ARTHUR B. KOONTZ
Charleston

Secretary of State
JAMES N. MILLER
Bellpoint

Superintendent of Schools
W. W. TRENT
Elkins

State Treasurer
A. C. HEROLD
Sutton

Attorney General
EDWARD A. BRANNON
Weston

Auditor
P. J. NEWLON
Charleston

Commissioner of Agriculture
SAMPSON N. MILLER
Webster Springs

State Senate (10th District)
JOHN SHACKLEFORD
Glennville

State Supreme Court
L. C. SOMMERVILLE
Point Pleasant

Judge 20th Judicial Circuit
F. R. HILL
Marlinton

Sheriff
B. B. BEARD

Prosecuting Attorney
ALLAN E. EDGAR
Marlinton

County Commissioner
DA. N. R. PRICE

Assessor
J. A. CLEEK

County Clerk
S. L. BROWN

Circuit Clerk
T. S. McNEEL

House of Delegates
E. N. MOORE

County Surveyor
FRANK BAXTER

The Mingo monument to the vanished Mingo town was unveiled last Saturday with imposing ceremonies in the presence of a large assembly. The monument is an artistic figure of an Indian chief set upon a pedestal. It is prominently located on a head land looking towards the setting sun.

It is about half a mile from the Confederate monument and it adds charm and interest to Mingo Flats which is naturally one of the beauty spots of the world.

Hon. S. H. Wood, the old resident, was the active force behind the movement. The good people of Randolph had furnished a great feast for the occasion and all were well fed. Addresses were made by Hon. H. G. Kump, Hon. Arthur B. Koontz, Judge W. S. O'Brien, Capt. W. H. Cobb, Hon. Roy Waugh, and Andrew Price, the last named being us, having been invited to attend and testify as to what had occurred some hundreds of years prior.

It was agreed that it was a historical meeting, and the crowd was asked to indicate its love for the study of history, and one person held up his hand but for all that the audience listened intently, drawing near on the sod to the great well of truth as it issued from the grand stand.

Lions are said to be divided into three portions for comparison, as liars, damned liars, and historians, and for that reason a good text to indicate the spirit of the address would be a part of a verse of scripture which being slightly altered from the ancient Hebrew was to the effect: "Ananias stand fourth," and that

we were perfectly willing to enact the part of Ananias, if Lawyer Kump, Captain Cobb, and Judge O'Brien, would stand first, second and third, respectively.

And in order to keep the record straight it should be stated that according to the passage in the well beloved McGuffey, "I come to bury Caesar and not to praise him," for we belong to the school which holds fast to the belief that a good Indian is a dead Indian.

There has been some criticism as to the propriety of the descendants of the pioneers honoring the memory of a cruel and a treacherous foe, but as we read the scroll of ancient events, there never was a time when the mountaineers were not perfectly happy and willing to bury the Mingo and bury him deep. And the importance of this enduring monument is emphasized by the fact that already doubters have arisen who are asserting that the head of the valley was not peopled by a tribe of Indians who have wandered from this place through the wilderness to the west, keeping their tribal identity until they found their present place of abode in the Indian Territory. And while we of the present day do not know it all, we do know more about the first inhabitants of the valley than those who will come after us, and it is fitting that we do know what the pioneers might have done in a day that is dead, and fix the fact beyond dispute.

Authentic history reaches back into the seventeenth century and it is crystallized from the time that the white people became firmly established on the Atlantic seaboard. From that time the Indians were forced back into the mountains and the white people were assigned to the country lying between the mountains and the ocean. The Indian tribes became a confederacy under the name of the Iroquois or the Five Nations, and the division of the territory was so complete and endured for so many generations, that it was believed to be a permanent thing, and like our constitution which has not as yet lasted as long as the partition of lands, it must have seemed to the slow generations of those former times, that the division of territory was forever.

When it was first made, the settlers on the seacoast had a vague idea of the rich mountain country in which we now live, and believed that they were too rugged to explore. One of the favorite fallacies of those days was that the snow never melted in the summer time on these hills.

Up until comparatively modern times, the most authentic accounts of the mountains and the lands west of them were the reports of the Jesuits who went there as missionaries to the Indians.

When the Iroquois had become firmly established as a nation, the land drained by the Ohio river from the great lakes to the Ohio, was held by a powerful tribe of Indians known as the Eries but they are constantly referred to as the Cat Nation, because their tribal sign was that of the panther. This is the tribe of whom it was reported by a priestly voyager, that he floated down one of the rivers in the State of Ohio without ever being out of sight of a corn field.

Up to the year 1653, the Iroquois had a treaty of peace with this nation which was renewed at stated times with imposing ceremonies. That year, thirty ambassadors appeared at the council lodge of the Iroquois for the purpose of continuing the treaty. When they had arrived, and before the meeting, a dispute arose, and one of the ambassadors killed an Iroquois chief. Whereupon the Iroquois arose and killed all but five of the visitors, and war broke out between the nations, and lasted for three years.

The end of the war came in 1656, at which time 1800 Iroquois appeared before a fort in the Cat Nation and demanded that it surrender to save carnage, for the invading chief told them that it was useless to resist for the Master of Life fought for them. The Eries replied that they depended upon their arms and acknowledged no other power. In this fort there were an army of 4000 warriors and the women and children of the tribe. Reading between the lines, the superiority of the attacking force must have consisted in a cannon and gunpower for the fort was taken and the Iroquois entered the fort and the carnage was so great among them that blood was knee deep in places.

of the great battle. The Eries surviving were absorbed into the Iroquois nation, and as the Senecas of that nation occupied the western border they naturally became the tribe of the conquered people, and their numbers were so great that the towns of the Senecas increased from four to thirty. And this frontier work of guarding and amalgamating with a conquered people naturally resulted in the Senecas becoming the military department and power of the military department and power of the Iroquois nation.

Prior to this time the Ohio River was named the Black Mingo River, and the Indians living on the waters of that river, with the intolerance of race, were called Mingoos, meaning a stealthy treacherous people, by these living to the east of them. This racial feeling is like that which prompts us to call Italians, Dagoes, and Austrians, Bohunks, which to say the least are words of little esteem.

And so the Iroquois council found a question of foreign affairs before it. In considering it, they referred to it as their mingo problems. A part of the policy was to mix the native stock with the mingo element and form a line of villages reaching from the St. Lawrence river south to Georgia, policing the whole line of the Endless Mountains. In council, if a statesman arose to bring up the subject of the faraway village on the head of the Tygart's Valley River, he would probably say: "I want to take up the question of supplies for one of our mingo towns," just as a congressman might say today: "Here is a matter about our colonial possessions." In the Iroquois council we can almost hear a chief say to the English ambassador stationed at the Capital of the Five Nations: "Yes, we of the old original stock respect the contracts we have made with the English, but our widely scattered mingo settlements are of mixed blood and we can never be sure that they understand the bond that is between us. And then they are apt to be influenced by strange tribes like the Delaware and Shawnees."

It is interesting to trace the origin of the word Mingo. It first meant chief or greatest. It became the name of the great river. Then it was used as a word to denote the inhabitants of the country drained by that river. Then to distinguish the foreign from the native blood of the Iroquois. Then to designate the towns which were located in faraway parts of their possessions. And finally by the pioneer white men to mean a particularly deadly tribe of Indian outlaws who having moved to the far bank of the Ohio harried this country for more than twenty years during the days of the first settlements west of the Allegheny. The English tongue in spite of the fact that it is fixed and made definite by the art of printing, is constantly changing the meaning of its words. For example a few generations ago the word villain meant a tenant, and the word miser meant a sick person. Both are in universal use today with the meaning wholly changed, and the old meaning all but lost.

The Batts and Fallam expedition got as far as the Big Kanawha in 1671, and reported the signs of an Indian town near the falls where the fields were grown up with weeds, small prickly locusts and thistles. That reference to second growth locusts tells its own tale to a man of these mountains. It fixes the date the site was abandoned as fifteen years before the end of the great war. It is fairly certain that from 1656, to 1756, an even hundred years that the Five Nations, that is the Iroquois, maintained a fighting town or garrison on this part of the great Seneca Trail, which extended the whole length of the Appalachian Mountains. There is a trace of an old fort in the old field that gives the name to the Old Field Fork of Elk, fifteen miles east of Mingo Flats. There is a possibility of that being the town for a time. But in 1754, David Tygart wrote a letter from this valley saying that he would have to leave on account of the proximity of an Indian Village. And he did get safely away, but the Files family on the creek of that name at Beverly, did not get away and they were all killed by these Indians that same year, and their beached bones found and interred in 1772, eighteen years after.

We know that the Iroquois tried to help Braddock in 1755, and that they were driven away from his army by that martinet. We know that tribe moved away from this place in 1756, and that they went just beyond the jurisdiction of the Iroquois. There can be little doubt that they had a hand in the massacre of the army under Braddock, and that they left or were driven out by order of the Iroquois council in 1756. The killing of the Files family in 1754 shows that they were being corrupted by the deadly Shawnee and were getting out of hand.

From 1766, to the present day their history is definite. In 1766, they were found at Mingo Bottom,

six miles above Wheeling, which was the only Indian settlement immediately upon the Ohio river between Pittsburgh and Louisville. They told the early explorers that they had been there for ten years and that they moved down from the head of the Ohio ten years before. The Ohio has two heads, the river forking at Pittsburgh. But the Tygart's Valley River and the Monongahela form by far the longest fork. The water does not divide evenly at Pittsburgh. The southern fork is the longer by at least fifty miles. But the clinching fact that this is the uttermost fountain of the Ohio where they lived is that they were near the Shawnees and the Delaware. That is true of Mingo Flats and it could not be true of the headwaters of the Allegheny River, the north fork, for the Shawnees were southern Indians forced north by the Cherokees. The Shawnees were split by the mountains, one part going to the east and settling in the Valley of Virginia and the other in southern Ohio, so that the road between the two Shawnee places ran by or through Mingo Flats, and the Delaware, originally from Delaware river were allied with the Shawnees in the French and Indian war of the seventeen fifties.

There will never be a better time than now to fix the facts in history. Here is the chart of the Mingo Indians, so called because of the handiwork shown in the signs of the atrocities they committed on the pioneer settlement of our ancestors:

In 1755, at Mingo Flats, Randolph County, West Virginia. In 1766, at Mingo Bottom, now Steubenville, Ohio, numbering 60 families, making a total of about 300 persons. In 1800 they lived on their own lands on the head of the Sandusky and the head of the Scioto Rivers. In 1831, they numbered 251. This is the year that they sold their lands in Ohio, and moved to lands on the Neosho River in the State of Kansas, where they lived until 1867, when they moved to the Indian Territory, where they now live. In 1885 the number of the tribe was 239, but in 1905 they numbered 366. The tribe seems to have just about held its own all these years, and it seems a matter of regret that an effort was not made to have a representative of the tribe present on this occasion.

After the tribe left here the most

notable conflict with them in this neighborhood occurred in 1780. Thomas Lackey saw Indian tracks at Valley Head, and thought he heard a voice saying, "Let him alone and he will go and bring more," which is a clear case of telepathy. He warned the settlers at Fort Hadden, but the next day a party under Jacob Warwick, returning to the Greenbrier settlements were fired upon by Indians in ambush, and three men killed: John McLain, James Halston, and John Nelson. James Crouch was wounded but escaped. Thus passed the names of McLain, Halston, and Nelson from this valley, but Crouch has many descendants. A similar preservation of a name occurred in Pocahontas County the same campaign. Two men, Hill and Baker, went to the river to wash. The Indians fired on them and killed Baker, and his name faded away, but Hill escaped and his name is one of the most common of family names in that county.

We are here to dedicate a monument to the memory of a bitter foe, and to preserve an historical truth by writing it upon tablets of stone. And every effort that is made to preserve the memory of those heroic times is to be applauded and encouraged. And no less important is the duty that each and everyone of us owe to the lives of the departed of our families and friends to mark the last resting place.

Many years ago there lived in Scotland a man by the name of Robert Patterson who had reached the age of eighty-six years at the date of his death. The last forty years of his life were spent on traveling from churchyard to churchyard restoring with his chisel, the tablets marking the graves of the Hill-men, or Cameronians, who had been persecuted for their faith. As it is so beautifully put:

"In the dream of the night I was wuffed away,
To the moorland of mist where the martyrs lay:
Where Cameron's sword and his bible are seen
Engraved on the stone where the heather grows green"

This remarkable man would accept nothing for his work and Sir Walter Scott named one of his immortal works for him by calling it by the name that had been given Robert Patterson, to-wit: "Old Mortality." Yet when it occurred to Sir Walter Scott to search out the place where Robert Patterson lay buried in order to place a modest monument there, he could not discover the place though the most exhaustive and diligent search was made. What a comment upon the lack of appreciation of those Old Mortality labored among.

And in this connection, mention should be made of the fact that under the laws of this land that burial expenses are made the first charge upon the estate of a decedent, and these are to be paid even before debts dug the nation or taxes and levies. And it is not too much to say that burial expenses ought to include the cost of a monument in proportion to the size of the estate accumulated, and that if we could imagine a descendant objecting to this tribute to the life and memory of the departed, that courts would so hold.

"Our lives are like the prints which feet,
Have left on Tampa's desert strand:
Soon as the rising tide shall beat,
All trace will vanish from the sand."

Notice

In The Matter of the Road Improvement Bonds for Greenbank Magisterial District, Pocahontas County, West Virginia.

At a regular meeting of the county court of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, held on the 4th day of June, 1920, an order was entered authorizing a vote to be taken by the citizens of said magisterial district for the issuance and sale of two hundred and sixty thousand (\$260,000.00) dollars of bonds of said magisterial district known as "Road Improvement Bonds."

By virtue of said order entered on the said 4th day of June, 1920, a proclamation was issued on June 4, 1920, for holding said election in said magisterial district, for the purpose of either ratifying or rejecting said order, and in said proclamation set the 10th day of July, 1920, as the date for the election to be held in said magisterial district for said purpose.

The returns of said election held on that date show that five hundred and sixty three (563) votes were cast for ratification and three hundred and nine (309) votes were cast against ratification so that more than three-fifths (3-5) of the voters voting at said election voted in favor of the ratification of said order.

The County Court of said Pocahontas County has caused to be transmitted to me a duly certified copy of all the orders, proclamations, notices, advertisements, affidavits and records of all its proceedings connected with or pertaining to said bond issue. I have examined the same and it is my opinion that said bond issue is regular and all the proceedings in compliance with the statute. I therefore approve the validity of said bonds, as provided by chapter 57 Acts of the Legislature 1917.

E. T. England
Attorney General of West Virginia,
Charleston, W. Va.,
September 7, 1920.

ATTORNEYS
M. M. LOCKRIDGE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Prompt and careful attention given to all legal work.

A. P. EDGAR,
Attorney-at-Law,
Marlinton, W. Va.
Courts: Pocahontas and adjoining counties and the Supreme Court of Appeals

F. RAYMOND HILL,
Attorney-at-Law,
Marlinton, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and Greenbrier counties, and in the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia

ANDREW PRICE
Attorney-at-Law
Marlinton, W. Va.

W. A. BRATTON,
Attorney-at-Law,
Marlinton, W. Va.
Prompt and careful attention given to all legal business

A. C. McNEEL,
Attorney-at-Law,
Marlinton, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties, and in the Court of Appeals of the state of West Virginia.

L. M. McCLINTIC,
Attorney-at-Law,
Marlinton, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme Court of Appeals

P. T. WARD
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Marlinton, W. Va.

J. E. BUCKLEY
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Marlinton, W. Va.
Prompt and careful attention given to all legal business.

A. C. BARLOW
Veterinarian and Dentist
Onoto, W. Va.

R. S. JORDAN,
CABINET MAKER
Old Furniture Bought, Repair work and mission furniture.

DR. M. N. MCKEE,
DENTIST
Camden Ave. Marlinton, W. Va.

M. C. SMITH,
Veterinarian
Hillsboro, W. Va.
All calls by mail or phone given prompt attention.

R. B. SLAVIN
Heating, Plumbing and Sheet Metal Work. Best materials. 17 years experience.
Marlinton, W. Va.

Dr. C. S. Kramer Dr. E. G. Herold
KRAMER & HEROLD
DENTISTS
Marlinton, W. Va.
1st National Building. Phone.

STUART & WATTS
REAL ESTATE BROKERS
Lewisburg, W. Va.
We make a specialty of Greenbrier Valley Farming Land. See our representative L. P. McLaughlin, Hillsboro, W. Va.

A. C. BRANSFORD,
REAL ESTATE BROKER
Hillsboro, W. Va.
Farm and timber lands specialty. Have farms for sale in Greenbrier, Pocahontas and Randolph Counties

A. CLYDE HEROLD
AUCTIONEER
Mill Gap, Virginia
The best in the south, satisfaction guaranteed. I can't be still, write or phone me.

L. O. SIMMONS
BICYCLE REPAIR SHOP
Marlinton, W. Va.

M. F. GUM
AUCTIONEER
Marlinton, W. Va.

The Albert Curry
News Stand
NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS AND NOVELTIES TOBACCOES, CANDIES, ETC. Get your papers and magazines from or through our agency.
ALBERT CURRY, Prop.
Marlinton, W. Va.

Beman Produce Co.
WHOLESALE PRODUCE
(Denning Livery Building.)
RONCEVERTE, W. VA.

Offer the Best Market and the Highest Cash, Price for your Produce
Butter, Eggs, Chickens, Turkeys, Wool, Hides, Furs and Ginseng.

Dodge Car for Sale
Five passenger, good as new, bumper chains and license. Apply at once to Wise Herold, Marlinton, W. Va.

Browning's Delicious Coffee
COSTS NO MORE, BETTER THAN EVER
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR
Packed by Browning & Baines, Importers, New York and Washington since 1940.

T. S. McNEEL
Hillsboro W. V.

NO TRESPASSING
This is a warning to all persons that the law will be strictly enforced against all persons trespassing in the lands of the undersigned in Huntersville District in any way—passing through, picking berries, hunting, fishing, etc. Do not ask for permission as it will be refused.
This 12th day of August, 1920.
Isaac Barlow,
Huntersville, W. Va.



Yum! Yum!

Imagine all the good things that this range will give you. Its wonderful oven bakes like a charm. Its scientific Hot Blast Combustion means that all the burnable fuel gases are consumed. This gives you one-third to one-half fuel saving on the range fuel bill. Also means cooking on all six lids. Its malleable iron construction and its rust and acid proof lining gives you the RANGE EVERLASTING.

Its design is of the latest and most artistic. It is the only make of range that will give you perfect cooking and baking year after year and will pay for itself in fuel saved.

COLE'S
HOT BLAST
MASTER MALLEABLE RANGE

Let us tell you of its many exclusive features. See us soon.

S. H. HINER, Durbin, W. Va.